

## THE TIME IS RIPE FOR ANNEXATION

Spanish Planters and Business  
People of Cuba

THINK SERIOUSLY OF IT

Secret Meetings and Correspondence Looking  
to This End.

SPAIN UNABLE TO STOP THE WAR

And a Strong Anti-Autonomist Feeling  
Suggests the Movement.

THE SAFETY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

Can Only Be Assured Through the Strong  
Protecting Arm of Uncle Sam—City of  
Bayamo Almost Deserted—Wey-  
ler Gets a Little Saucy.

Mantanzas, Cuba, via Key West, Fla., Oct. 18.—The business element here in Havana and elsewhere, seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the Madrid government cannot end the war on the basis of autonomy to Cuba, as there are not enough loyalists among the autonomists to hold public offices. At least that is the claim the conservative Spanish make. On the other hand they express the belief that if the autonomists were placed in power they would not be able to preserve peace and protect life and property from the lawless element. In view of these circumstances a number of influential planters and business men of Spanish origin and others of prominence have been holding secret meetings and corresponding with people in various parts of the island with the object of ascertaining the view of the commercial and planting community in Pinar del Rio, Havana, Mantanzas and Santa Clara provinces as to the future for Cuba most likely to further their interests and those of the island in general.

It is expected that the majority of the replies will be favorable to the annexation of Cuba to the United States as the Washington government alone, apparently, is able to guarantee peace in Cuba and the protection of life and property. As soon as it is ascertained that the sentiment of the persons appealed to is in favor of annexation a committee will be sent to the United States with instructions to lay the case of Cuba clearly before business men of prominence in the United States and ask the latter to unite with the business men of Cuba in a petition to the Washington government requesting the United States in view of the failure of the conservatives to suppress the insurrection by force of arms, and pointing out the impossibility of the liberals ending the war and establishing an autonomous form of government, to bring about the annexation of Cuba to the United States. The plan of Senor Sagasta, the new Spanish premier, to give autonomy to Cuba far from giving satisfaction here has greatly increased the feeling of discontent. The autonomist party, it is pointed out, exists only in name, the actual majority of the autonomists being in the insurgent ranks and with the exception, possibly, of Senor Montoro and a few more prominent autonomists, the masses of that party are in sympathy with the insurrection.

Consequently, it will be seen, the Spanish government, which has consulted Senor Montoro on the subject, is finding great difficulty in obtaining even the suggestion of name of autonomists to fill offices under an autonomist form of government. It will be imprudent, it is added, to give such offices to the party known as the reformists as the more influential Spaniards hate them and the adoption of such a policy would possibly mean rioting and even worse. Besides the masses of the resident Spaniards are strongly anti-autonomist and there is little or no prospect of making them change their minds.

Recognizing the difficulty of the task before Senor Sagasta it is not astonishing that the business community in Cuba is exchanging views on the subject of annexation to the United States, especially as a general uprising of the Spanish elements is feared if the Spanish government persists in pushing its autonomist policy, business men believing that autonomy is only the first step towards independence in Cuba, and the feeling of the commercial classes being that annexation to the United States and the consequent safeguard to life and

property is far preferable to the establishment of a new republic in Cuba.

Among the newspapers here there is considerable difference of opinion as to the policy which should be adopted by Spain toward Cuba. The Diario de la Marina, in an editorial just published, sustains the policy of autonomy and praises Senor Sagasta with inaugurating it, while advocating to the reformist party to adopt it.

La Lucha, organ of the reformist party, holds that the plan favored by Senor Sagasta was what the reformists in Cuba had been advocating for the past nineteen years, and therefore the premise could not be credited with having inaugurated it. At the same time La Lucha intimated that Senor Sagasta was really only following the policy adopted by the late Premier Canovas del Castillo and that the Cubans were therefore indebted to Castillo rather than to Sagasta in this matter.

La Lucha in an editorial headed "Autonomy for the Autonomists," claimed that no party had more right to inaugurate autonomy than the autonomists themselves, who had advocated and defended the policy of autonomy for the past nineteen years, and who had remained firm to their convictions in spite of everything, preferring complete disappearance to supporting the insurgents if the latter triumphed. At the same time, La Lucha protested against the reformists being allowed to take a hand in the autonomist government of Cuba, insisting that the loyal autonomists and conservatives should alone have this honor, adding: "In Cuba there exists in reality only two parties, the autonomists and the conservatives. The latter, who represent the wealth of the country more than they represent a political party and (Continued on Eighth Page.)

## CIVIL WAR IN SOUTH CHINA

More Than Fourteen Thousand  
Killed and Injured

BY A BAND OF REBELS

Who Intended Merely to Release Three of Their  
Number Who Had Been Imprisoned—  
Government Greatly Alarmed.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 18.—The city of Kuang-Yang, in Hunan province, has been attacked and its inhabitants massacred by a band of rebels, forming a part of a rebel army which is devastating Hunan and Kuang provinces in Southern China. Aug. 17 the bandits scaled the walls of Kuang Yang with the intention of capturing the provincial prison and releasing three of their members confined therein. One band tore down the prison, setting free several hundred murderers and thieves and imprisoning debtors. Another gang attacked the central part of the city, first murdering the magistrate who had sentenced the three bandits to prison. His entire family, numbering thirty-two, including servants, were killed. The night was spent in slaying and plundering all mandarins and every civil and military officer in the city were beaten.

The number killed and injured exceeded 14,000. The insurgents numbered 15,000 men, half of them armed. Their avowed purpose is to destroy the existing government in Southern China. The government is greatly alarmed, but has no adequate means of suppressing the insurrection.

## WARSHIP DETROIT

Ordered to Guatemalan Waters to Protect  
American Interests There.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The state department has received a cablegram from the United States charge d'affaires at Guatemala City, stating that, owing to the extension of the present revolutionary movement into the eastern portion of Guatemala, American interests in that section and American citizens are endangered, and the presence of a warship is desirable. Accordingly the secretary of the navy has sent orders to the United States steamship Detroit, now in Florida, to proceed at once to Livingston, on the Gulf coast of Guatemala, to protect American interests. The Montgomery, now at Staten Island, has been ordered to relieve the Detroit of the work of looking after filibusters.

Lost Her Engineer  
Vineyard Haven, Mass., Oct. 18.—The schooner James M. Seaman, of New Haven, Captain W. Pendleton, from Apalachicola, Fla., Oct. 2, for Boston, passed this port at noon today, and reported that the engineer was lost overboard and drowned during the heavy westerly winds Saturday. The Seaman did not report the name of the engineer.

Old Lawyer Goes to Jail  
Trenton, N. J., Oct. 18.—Remus C. Howard, aged 75 years, a Jersey City lawyer, was today sentenced by Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States court to one year's imprisonment for making a false affidavit in a prison case.

## WHAT WILL IT BE, GUILTY OR NOT?

Luetgert's Fate Now in Hands of  
the Jury.

JUDGE TUTHILL'S CHARGE

Clear and Implicit, Showing Favor to  
Neither Side

BUT A CLEAR DEFINITION OF LAW

Dwelt Particularly On One Point, the  
Corpus Delicti.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES HAVE WEIGHT

Burden of Proof Is With the State—Defense  
Not Compelled to Prove the Woman  
Is Alive—The Alleged Murderer  
Is Apparently Confident.

Criminal Court Building, Chicago, Oct. 18.—The fate of Adolph L. Luetgert, accused of murdering his wife and dissolving her body in a vat filled with caustic potash, is now in the hands of the jury. Judge Tuthill finished his charge to the jury at 4:45 p. m. and five minutes later the jury filed out and was locked in the jury room.

Judge Tuthill took up quarters near the criminal court building in order to be within easy reach if a verdict should be reached during the night.

"At midnight not a word of any sort had come from the jury room, and the chances of an all-night wait for the verdict seemed excellent. Rumors of 10 to 2 for conviction and later of 10 to 2 for acquittal floated around but there was no authority for either story. The attorneys on both sides were confident at midnight of a verdict favorable to their side, while the opinion of the public was turning toward a disagreement.

State's Attorney Densen occupied the greater part of the day with his closing address.

Judge Tuthill instructed the jury as follows:

"Before a conviction can be had in this case the state must prove beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty, first, that Louisa Luetgert is dead; second, that she came to her death on the first of May, 1897, in the county of Cook, state of Illinois; third, that Adolph L. Luetgert, the defendant, feloniously, maliciously and of malice aforethought killed Louisa Luetgert by some such means charged in the indictment and by means unknown. The burden of proof rests upon the prosecution to make out and prove to the satisfaction of the jury, beyond all reasonable doubt, every material allegation in the indictment and unless that has been done the jury should find the defendant not guilty. It is not incumbent upon the defendant to prove that Louisa Luetgert is alive, or her whereabouts, or what became of her. If it is possible for you to reconcile the facts in this case upon any reasonable theory consistent with the innocence of the defendant it is your duty to do so and find him not guilty.

"You were instructed, as a matter of law, that if you believe in the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant assaulted and killed Louisa Luetgert, as charged under the circumstances, showing no considerable provocation, but showing an abandoned and malignant heart on the part of the defendant and a total disregard of human life, then the law pronounces the killing to be murder and a jury should so find, it matters not that such evidence is circumstantial or made up from facts and circumstances, providing the jury believe that such facts and circumstances pointing to defendant's guilt have been proved, so that from a consideration of all the evidence there is no reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury as to the guilt of the defendant.

Direct and positive testimony is not necessary to prove the intent. It may be inferred from facts and circumstances shown by the evidence. No man may be convicted of a crime unless what is known as the corpus delicti has been established by the prosecution, and unless you are convinced by the evidence in this case, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Louisa Luetgert died at her time charged in the indictment, and that she came to her death in the manner and form charged in such case, it is your duty to acquit the defendant. In proving the corpus delicti the state is only required to produce such legal evidence as shall prove to the minds of the jury beyond a reasonable doubt a conviction that the murder charged in the indictment has in fact been committed in manner and form indicated and that the defendant is guilty of its commission, and it matters not the proof, if such corpus delicti consists in whole or in part of circumstantial evidence, provided that it is sufficient to satisfy the minds of the jurors beyond a reasonable doubt of the commission of the crime charged. "While the statute of the state pro-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## NO LONGER DOUBT IT IS THE FEVER

And Montgomery Is Now Under  
the Ban.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Has Been Made by the State and County  
Health Officers.

THE DISEASE HAS PREVAILED THERE

For Several Days and Many People Are  
Now Suspected.

THE RATE AT THE CRESCENT CITY

Remains About the Same—Seven Deaths and  
Thirty-Six New Cases—Impossible to  
Check the Disease—More Towns  
Report the Fever.

Special to The Age-Herald.

Montgomery, Oct. 18.—The board of health tonight confesses that there are two cases of yellow fever in Montgomery. The opinion of the average intelligent layman is that there are twenty.

The board's bulletin is as follows:

"The board of health, with the concurrence of the state health officer, report the existence of yellow fever in this city. The patients are Patrick W. White and Thomas Graddon (the latter was mentioned in the board's report last night.) There are a few suspicious cases under observation." The report is signed by all the members of the board.

It is confessed that Mr. White died tonight. Congestion of the kidneys and bladder has set in. It is said to be a pathological fact that yellow fever reaches a fatal termination through this congestion, which begins immediately to poison the blood and this brings about the destruction of the intestines and lets the dark poisoned blood into the stomach which finds its expression in black vomit, which in ninety-nine out of 100 cases is followed by death.

In view of all the facts the action of the board of health up to this time is perplexing. The board is composed of physicians who rank high in the profession, and who have had the entire confidence of the people here.

Soon after the yellow fever broke out on the Gulf coast one Lakin, a citizen of Montgomery came back from one of the coast resorts near Ocean Springs sick with a suspicious malady. There was some excitement here about his case, but the physicians pronounced it to be not yellow fever and the public was satisfied, until it became known two weeks afterward that Lakin's residence had been guarded by the authorities since his illness. It all blew over, however.

On Sept. 5 an engineer named Goings, who ran into Mobile, was taken ill at his residence in the First ward in this city. He recovered. Since that time people all about him have been stricken. They were treated by the physicians for malarial fever, and most of them have recovered. Last Saturday week a mail carrier named Stubbins, who lived in the First ward, died. Two or three of the physicians considered he had died from the effects of yellow fever. The others insisted he had died of eating canned salmon. The official announcement was that he did not have yellow fever.

Suspicious cases continued to develop in that neighborhood. Perhaps twenty were reported and diagnosed. The board said that it was not yellow fever. All of the physicians excepting about four acquiesced. These four were Drs. Bragg, Bibb, Jackson and Wood. These gentlemen advised their patients that the cases were yellow fever, but declined to be interviewed for publication until yesterday.

State Health Officer Sanders reached here Saturday morning. On Saturday night the board reported they had found no traces of yellow fever among the patients they had examined. Last night the board reported that they had examined all of the cases, and that all of them were innocent complaints except two, which required further investigation. Graydon was one of these and Street was the other.

Patrick W. White, a young attorney, has been sick for nine or ten days, being attended by physicians all the time. Friends and neighbors have been visiting him, and relatives have administered to him without suspicion of danger. Today his case was reported to the board as suspicious. Mr. White was found to be dying, and the judgment of

the four physicians mentioned that yellow fever existed in the city was vindicated.

The forty had ridiculed them and the commercial interests had belittled them, but they were right, and had medical ethics been renounced for the time and an emphatic statement been published by the quartette, the lasting devotion and admiration of all the people would have been the result.

Several thousand people have left this city since last Friday. Several thousand more will likely leave as soon as they can get out.

Mr. White's case is regarded as a typical one. It is feared that Montgomery has had the same experience as Ocean Springs, that the disease has become epidemic before the typical case was discovered. At any rate if the disease that has prevailed in the First ward here is yellow fever it is of a mild type.

This has been a dreary day in Montgomery; a cold drizzle has fallen since morning, and the chief consolation the people have is that frost will likely soon relieve the situation.

The board of aldermen tonight ordered all premises in the First ward disinfected, and adjourned the schools until after the disease subsides.

ONE HUNDRED MARK.

Death List in New Orleans Has Reached  
There—One Case at Baton Rouge.

New Orleans, Oct. 18.—Before 7 o'clock this evening the one hundred mark of deaths during the present period of yellow fever prevalence has been reported. When the board of health had closed its (Continued on Eighth Page.)

## ADMIRAL JOSHUA L. WORDEN

And Surgeon General Newton L.  
Bath of the Navy

END HONORABLE CAREERS

The Former Retired by Congress on Full Pay,  
the Latter But Recently Appointed  
to Fill a Vacancy.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Admiral Joshua L. Worden, retired, died in this city today. He commanded the Monitor at the time of its engagement with the Merrimack in Hampton Roads during the late war. In 1886 he was retired with the full rank and pay of an admiral, the only instance of the kind on record. He also received the thanks of congress for his gallantry during the war.

Pneumonia was the immediate cause of Admiral Worden's death. He was 80 years of age and up to last Saturday was in very good health. Then the disease from which he died developed rapidly from a cold and this morning it was announced by his physicians that he could not live throughout the day.

Admiral Worden was one of the few remaining heroes of that old regime which made the United States navy so glorious in its achievements and helped to make such an indelible mark of prowess and patriotic devotion upon the pages of this country's history. For nearly two thirds of a century he was a naval officer, having been appointed a midshipman from Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y., January 20, 1834, over sixty-three years ago. He was a native of New York state, born at Sing Sing, Westchester county. His career was full of exciting incidents and his name long ago became a synonym in the navy for all that meant honorable devotion to duty under the most trying circumstances.

## SURGEON GENERAL BATH

Of the Navy, But Recently Appointed, Also  
Passes Away.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Surgeon General Newton L. Bath, of the navy, the president's family physician, died at the barracks strach str mfw vbg cm c the Shoreham hotel at 9:30 o'clock this morning from a urenal trouble. He was appointed surgeon general about two weeks ago to succeed Surgeon General Tyron and was obliged, on account of the illness which finally resulted in his death, to take the oath of office in bed. His illness at the time was not regarded as serious, but it developed alarming symptoms within the last day or two and then grew steadily worse. He entered the navy from New York state in June, 1861, and prior to his appointment as surgeon general was a medical director and was on duty at the naval museum of hygien in this city.

rector with the relative rank of captain. In 1863 Surgeon General Bates assigned him to the Mississippi squadron. From 1864 to 1867 he served at the New York naval laboratory, after which he rendered service at sea, being successively attached to the Portsmouth, the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## THE ARMOR BOARD IN BIRMINGHAM

A Trip to the Manufactories and  
the Mines.

AMAZEMENT IS EXPRESSED

The Member "Had Been Given the Wrong  
Impression.

ARE AD THAT THEY CAME SOUTH

He Was Gracious to the District,  
Said Commodore Howell.

THE OPINIONS OF EMINENT JUDGES

The Board Will Leave Tonight For Sheffield  
—May Hear From the Experts Today—  
Representative Gaines Says the  
Government Must Build.

It has come and seen—the Armor  
Plate Board of the United States Navy  
Department.

The six expert officers composing the board arrived early Monday morning. Yesterday they saw Manufacturing Birmingham. They examined the new steel plant, the rolling mill, the furnaces, the ore beds, coal mines, dolomite and limestone quarries, coke ovens and the great pipe works at Bessemer.

Facts were crowded upon them in rapid succession. Commodore Howell and the other members of the board plied questions by the score, and were amazed to learn the character of iron, steel and coal produced here. They were particularly impressed with the purity of the coke, having no idea that a coke of the same character as the famous Conneville could be produced here.

"Undoubtedly you have the requisites to make armor plate," said the commodore. "This is a wonderful district. I am agreeably surprised."

"Is it possible we shall get the armor plate factory?"

"Now," and the commodore laughed, "we have nothing to do with that. It is with congress. This board is simply on a tour of inspection and we but report our investigations."

"Nature has favored this district wonderfully," added the commodore.

All the members of the board expressed themselves in the most flattering terms. But as to what their report would be, of course, they said nothing. They have simply seen. Tomorrow they will perhaps hold a session to hear all the facts from experts as to the composition, chemical and otherwise, of the products of the district. When they return to Washington they will report to the secretary of the navy and he will report to the next congress.

The congressmen present yesterday were enthusiastic.

John Wesley Gaines, who represents the Nashville district of Tennessee, would not hear to the possibility of congress not building an armor plate plant.

"Congress will provide for a plant," said he. "Carnegie has imposed on the government long enough. He has put into our ships defective armor plates. He has done it knowingly, endangering our gallant sailors' lives unnecessarily. He has further charged an exorbitant price."

"Why shouldn't the government have its armor plate plant? We make our own guns for naval vessels, and they are the best in the world. The government should likewise make its own armor plate. It cannot be gotten perfect any other way. The secretary of the navy recommended making of powder by the government, and I feel sure he will strongly recommend making armor plate.